

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
CHINA AND JAPAN.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empress of Japan | Wednesday | Dec. 28th.
Empress of China | Wednesday | Jan. 25th, '93.THE R. M. S.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN,"
sailing at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th
December, 1892, with Her Majesty's Mail, will
proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI
Kobe, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA.RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	Prepaid return.	4 mos.	12 mos.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esqui- mault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Ta- coma, Wash. Co., San Fran- cisco, Oreg., San Francisco, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Banf, Calgary, Alta. Winnipeg, Man. To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn. Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo. Milwaukee, Wis. Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont. Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon- treal, Quebec, Que. New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y., Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa. Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Liverpool and London via Li- verpool. Paris, via Liverpool and Lon- don. Havre, via Liverpool and Lon- don. Bremen. Hamburg.	225 275 285 295 305 310 315 320 325 330 335 340 345 350 355 360 365 370 375 380 385 390 395 400 405 410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465 470 475 480 485 490 495 500 505 510 515 520 525 530 535 540 545 550 555 560 565 570 575 580 585 590 595 600 605 610 615 620 625 630 635 640 645 650 655 660 665 670 675 680 685 690 695 700 705 710 715 720 725 730 735 740 745 750 755 760 765 770 775 780 785 790 795 800 805 810 815 820 825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860 865 870 875 880 885 890 895 900 905 910 915 920 925 930 935 940 945 950 955 960 965 970 975 980 985 990 995	335 385 395 405 415 425 435 445 455 465 475 485 495 505 515 525 535 545 555 565 575 585 595 605 615 625 635 645 655 665 675 685 695 705 715 725 735 745 755 765 775 785 795 805 815 825 835 845 855 865 875 885 895 905 915 925 935 945 955 965 975 985 995	394 444 454 464 474 484 494 504 514 524 534 544 554 564 574 584 594 604 614 624 634 644 654 664 674 684 694 704 714 724 734 744 754 764 774 784 794 804 814 824 834 844 854 864 874 884 894 904 914 924 934 944 954 964 974 984 994

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail-
road, and also 1st class on rail-
road and 2nd class on steamer, and
RATES to other places, quoted on applica-
tion. The Steamer will call at Victoria to land and
embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return
ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and the families.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railway.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return
ticket to San Francisco will be issued at fol-
lowing rates:—

4 months \$137.50
12 months \$393.75

Time reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarking at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco, will be granted a
discount of 10 per cent. on the full fare.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian
and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific
Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to the Company's Office
with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the
day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent,
Office, Pedder's Street.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1892.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND
RAILROAD COMPANIES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

A Steamer ... | Thursday ... | December 20th.
Victoria ... | Thursday ... | January 26th.
Tacoma ... | Thursday ... | February 23rd.
A Steamer ... | Thursday ... | March 23rd.

AND THEREAFTER THE PERMANENT
SERVICE OF THE COMPANY'S
REGULAR STEAMERS.

A STEAMER
sailing at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 20th
December, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and
TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA,
Kobe and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian
and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific
Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address
marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to
sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1892.

NOTICE.

JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of
these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1888.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Rio de Janeiro ..Saturday, 10th Dec.
City of Peking ..Saturday, 31st Dec.
China ..Tuesday, 10th Jan., '93.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will
be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATUR-
DAY, the 10th December, at 1 P.M., taking
Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Townsend,
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Oreg.,
To Liverpool and London 335.00
To Paris and Bremen 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND
CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION. Day Ticket. Through Ticket.

DESTINATION.	Day Ticket.	Through Ticket.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	291.50
St. Louis, Mo.	292.50	299.00
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.	297.50	305.00
Chicago, Ill.	297.50	305.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	297.50	305.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	302.50	310.50
Columbus, Ohio	304.50	312.50
Detroit, Mich.	304.50	312.50
Cleveland, Ohio	306.50	314.50
Toronto, Canada	309.50	317.45
Pittsburg, Penn.	310.50	317.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	311.00	317.50
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	317.00	321.75
Montreal, Canada	319.75	325.00
Philadelphia, Penn.	319.75	325.00
New York	319.75	325.00
Boston, Mass.	321.15	327.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	337.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.
Special rates (first-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and the families.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railway.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return
ticket to San Francisco will be issued at fol-
lowing rates:—

4 months \$137.50
12 months \$393.75

Time reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarking at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco, will be granted a
discount of 10 per cent. on the full fare.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian
and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific
Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to the Company's Office
with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the
day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1892.

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. R. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public
that every possible arrangement has
been made for the comfort and convenience of
guests. The "BAY VIEW" Hotel is situated on the
SEASIDE, commands an excellent view of
the Harbour, and is always open to the cool
breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches
can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoin-
ing the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and
only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars,
etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or
Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the
shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all
hours.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1892.

THE BOA VISTA HOTEL.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore
in one of the best and healthiest parts of
Macao, and commands an admirable view
facing the South. Its accommodation is unex-
ceptional in the Far East.

Every comfort is provided for Visitors, with
an excellent Cuisine, and Wines, Spirits and
Malt Liquors of the best brands.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths,
Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard and
Reading Rooms, and a well supplied Bar.

A small Dairy is attached to the premises.
MRS. MARIA B. DE REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
"River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive
Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Room, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in ex-
ceptional hands.
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.
A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.
A. P. DE ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1892.

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaile ..Tuesday, 20th Dec.
Belge (via Honolulu) ..Thursday, 19th Jan., '93.
Ozark ..Thursday, 9th Feb., '93.

THE Steamship
"GAILE" will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 20th December,
at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Townsend,
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Oreg.,
To Liverpool and London 335.00
To Paris and Bremen 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND
CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

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St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.	297.50	305.00
Chicago, Ill.	297.50	305.00
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Cincinnati, Ohio	302.50	310.50
Columbus, Ohio	304.50	312.50
Detroit, Mich.	304.50	312.50
Cleveland, Ohio	306.50	314.50
Toronto, Canada	309.50	317.45
Pittsburg, Penn.	310.50	317.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	311.00	317.50
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	317.00	321.75
Montreal, Canada	319.75	325.00
Philadelphia, Penn.	319.75	325.00
New York	319.75	325.00
Boston, Mass.	321.15	327.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	337.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.
Special rates (First-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Through tickets issued to Passengers booking
to Europe or to Overland points are good for
transportation across the American Continent,
via the Pacific Railway System only.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return
ticket to San Francisco will be issued at fol-
lowing rates:—

4 months \$137.50
12 months \$393.75

Time reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarking at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892.

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

THIS commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet
above sea-level, having been leased by the
Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is
NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with
their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling
them to offer special inducements to Visitors and
Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.
The Rates for BOARD and LODGING during
the Winter Months, from November 1st to
March 31st, have been reduced as follows:—

One person, one month \$50.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
month 85.00
One person per day 2.50
Married couple per day 3.50

For full particulars apply to
VICTORIA HOTEL,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1892.

WINDSOR HOTEL,
(in Connaught Building),
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in
WINDSOR HOUSE has now been
removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Cuisine under European management. Each
Bed-room has its own Bath-room, Hot and Cold
water. Passenger Elevator to all Floors.

Charges from \$2 per day upwards.

Special Rates for Families or Permanent
Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished,
and Rooms with or without Board, by day or
month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892.

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL,
A MOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is
situated on the beach at KULANGSOO
and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and
WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of
the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.
R. HELLWIG,
Proprietor.
Amoy, 1st September, 1892.

To be Let.

HOUSES IN KNITSFORD TERRACE, Kow-
loon.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1892.TO LET.
NEW HOUSES IN RIPON TERRACE—Bor-
ham Road, near Breary Point.
No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS IN Blue Buildings.
OFFICES—Second Floor, Praya Central
(lately occupied by Messrs. Dunn, Melby & Co.)
GODOWN (under Messrs. Douglas Laiprak
& Co.'s Office).
GODOWN, No. 1A, Blue Buildings.
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine
Gap. Very cheap Rental.
FIRST FLOOR, No. 22, Elgin Street.
Nos. 4 & 5, VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon.
FLOORS No. 5, Shelley Street.
No. 57, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occu-
pied by the New Oriental Bank in Liquidation.
No. 10, OLD BAILEY STREET.Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1892.

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THE Large Handsome SHOP, No. 24,
Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by
Dakin Bros. of China, Limited.
Also,
Two Large AIRY ROOMS on the Top Floor
of above.
Apply to
DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
Victoria Dispensary.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892.

TO LET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD (lately occupied by
Attack).
OFFICES in No. 4, Praya Central (lately
occupied by Messrs. Gilman & Co.).
No. 3, PEDDER'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1892.

Intimations.
LEVY HERMANOS.
HAVE just received a splendid assortment
of latest NOVELTIES suited for Season-
able presents.
Also arrived, by French Mail Steamer Yarra,
the principal of this Firm, bringing a fine
assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES,
newest designs and most elegant ever seen in
Hongkong.

LEVY HERMANOS,
10, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite Telegraph Company's Office.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1892.

LEVY HERMANOS.
IMPORTERS OF JEWELLERY and DIA-
MONDS in great variety; by every Mail,
fresh consignments of latest Novelties from
Europe.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, and
WATCHES of all kinds. Handsome TIME-
PIECES, and all kinds of Optician's Goods.
LEVY HERMANOS,
10, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite the Telegraph Company's Office.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1892.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches,
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;
also for Vacheron and Sonnet's.
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central, 1892.

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1892.

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.
MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly
assistant to Dr. Rogers),
HAS REMOVED

THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel),
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1892.

THE SHARE MARKET.
LATEST QUOTATIONS
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—117½ per cent.
sales and sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on 7/10,
paid up, 35 per cent. dis. sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'
shares, \$200 per share, sales.
The Bank of Chi., Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
2½, sales.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
Founders' shares, \$20, sales.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—2½ per cent.

Intimations.

GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 31 PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:—
"It is of exceptionally good quality."
"Particularly pleasant to the taste."
"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."
"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.
DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Victoria Dispensary,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th October, 1892. [1183]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

have just received
ex Steamers "BENLEDI" and "GANGES"
their first shipments of

XMAS CONFECTIONERY

Consisting of—

CHOCOLATE CREMES, VANILLA PRALINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT

ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,

TURKISH DELIGHT,

PARISIAN, &c., &c., &c.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.

ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON,

GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,

PLUM, &c.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S

BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and

EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

in great variety.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS,

ALMONDS AND FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.

A large and varied Assortment of

ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

XMAS CARDS,

ENGLISH, JAPANESE and CHINESE,

a splendid selection.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

A LARGE STOCK WELL ASSORTED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1892.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1892.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The Colonial Secretary of Hongkong is a man of really remarkable ability in his own line. Besides being a hard worker and a good one, he is a brilliant talker.

This Colony has never had a man whose speeches were so full of bright, sparkling, iridescent bubbles. Mr. O'Brien's speech last Wednesday took the whole Council by surprise; his volubility overwhelmed them, his carefully arranged figures puzzled them, his sneers and flouts staggered them, and his audacious misstatements took their breath away. That, at any rate, is the only reason we can see why they sat so quietly under his cheap sarcasm. For it was cheap—it was childish in its transparency and emptiness. Yet it passed. Herein is proof of Mr. O'Brien's superficial smartness, in the perfect assurance with which he fired off a series of little shots, which had for the moment all the effect of heavy ones, simply because his style was entirely new. Examination shows it to be too new—it cannot live to become old. It is too unsubstantial. Taking Mr. O'Brien's great effort, sentence by sentence, we find that there is not a point in it which deserves to be scored. He was not answered on the spot, but that

was not because he was unanswerable. If there had been among his opponents a man of his own calibre, clever and empty, such as Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., he would have been instantly met on his own ground.

First, he began by contrasting two speeches of the Senior Unofficial Member; the one, in the Finance Committee on the 25th ult., expressed the deep regret felt by the Unofficials in having to insist on the reduction of Official Salaries, while the other, in the Council, referred to the same matter but commenced with the formal stereotyped phrase "I have great pleasure in undertaking the duty thrust upon me." The Colonial Secretary seized on this with delight, and gloated over it in triumph as conclusive evidence of something or other. Mr. O'Brien then proceeded to quote Shakspeare's solemn words—

Perhaps you were right to dissemble your love, But why did you kick me downstairs?

It may be thought that this is not a true record, that we are making fun of the debate; but we can assure our readers—nay, they can assure themselves by referring to the Colonial Gazette—that the Honorable GEORGE THOMAS MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Colonial Secretary of this important Crown Colony, in the Legislative Council Chamber delivered this choice music-hall selection to a crowded and appreciative audience. If that is to be the style of debating nowadays, we can argue quite as well on our side. We have an Office Goat who will supply rhetoric of Mr. O'Brien's choice brand till further notice, at a dollar a column. However, for the present let us pass on to the next point of this eloquent Colonial Secretary's speech. He protested that he would not argue to the value of his service, nor would he beg for a few dollars from the rate-payers. This brings forcibly to mind a profane version of the parable of the "Unjust Steward," who on losing his billet said to himself "I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed; I will get a gun, and rob somebody." The Officials scorn to haggle over the odd shekels; they will not stoop to beg; but with the weight of the Official Majority they break the strongest promises and take by brute strength what it is beneath their dignity to ask for. And the victims try to influence the brigands by argument. They have a stronger weapon to meet these haughty, dignified robbers; if they will not use it, they deserve to be robbed—and to be insulted as well. Yet Mr. O'Brien should remember that Esop's wolf did not scorn to argue with the lamb. Evidently the Colonial Secretary is a more supercilious sort of wolf, on stilts.

Leaving the region of poetry and eloquence, Mr. O'Brien came down to facts, and pretended to state them. That he grievously misstated every fact he touched on was probably less due to inherent mendacity than to the natural bias towards deceit which appears to be the first and strongest growth of official training. When David said "All men are liars," he was a king, with a crowd of officials about him. Thus the Colonial Secretary said "certain salaries have been passed by the Council and sanctioned by the Secretary of State; and until he has decided that they must be altered we must continue to vote them." To be quite plain, the Colonial Secretary lied; he deliberately lied. The salaries had been voted for 1891, and sanctioned; they had been voted again for 1892 and sanctioned; but for 1893 they had neither been voted nor sanctioned when he spoke. The voting and sanctioning were distinctly limited to one year at a time and there was no obligation to continue them; no "must" at all. He knew that well enough; yet he said the contrary. This was no misunderstanding, no playful jesting perversion, no trivial lapse of memory, but a deliberate lie.

The Colonial Secretary next arrived at a point where it was expected the Official platform must break down. "In support of their contention," he sneered, "they quote the dictum of a previous Governor," meaning the promises of Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX and Mr. FLEMING, and the cautious proviso of Lord KNIGHTSBRIDGE, that the increases of salaries were mainly—almost solely—founded on the increases in house rents. The Secretary of State inserted in his telegram that proviso and no other, thereby implying the importance to be attached to it. The Governor and the Acting Governor were equally clear and emphatic, both stating in the plainest and strongest terms that the increase of pay was only provisional on the increase of values of land and other matters, and could be reviewed from year to year. Now, Mr. CHATER and Mr. BELLINGHAM—who between them own probably half the land in the Colony—inform us that values have all gone down to the level of 1890. Yet what does the Government, through its eloquent music-hall artist, say about this contract, of which the one half is complete? "That there was no need to quote the dictum of Sir W. des Vœux"—carefully avoiding the word "promise," of course—and that "the Unofficials have an inherent right" to ask for the reduction while the Officials have also the right to trample on the right of the people, to jeer at them, to insult them, and to grab large salaries in magnificent contempt for promises or "dicta" of everybody on earth. This was the most cruel and recklessly venomous sarcasm in the whole sarcastic speech, this reference to "inherent rights" of the people, thrown into glaring prominence by the assertion of the superior might of the officials, "You have rights, you poor feeble Unofficials—see how we will regard them!" The Colonial Secretary could not deny that there was a right, that it was strengthened by promises, that it had become a stern necessity by reason of hard times, that the present Governor, in touting for the applause of the crowd, pledged himself to give the Unofficials a free hand and to

reduce Colonial expenditure—all this could not be denied; so, with light-hearted pleasantness, the Colonial Secretary called it all a "dictum of a previous Governor," made fun of it, and wiped it off with the official vote. He referred to the depression which has caused the fall of two banks, the ruin of two old and princely mercantile houses, the beggary of dozens who once were leading men in Hongkong, the closing of not a few respectable firms, and the impoverishment of every one in the Colony—Mr. DEMOSTHENEZ O'BRIEN calls this "the recent and probably only temporary fall in house-rents, in some instances controllable," and says that a few individuals have gambled too much and lost. According to him, there is no such thing as general depression all over the Colony. We leave it to our readers: if there is any man who has been in this Colony during these years, who has not felt financial depression, without any gambling, then we would like to know his name; and we shall be prepared to admit that the Colonial Secretary is not singing the song of the moonstruck ass.

Mr. O'Brien went on to say "Broadly, the Unofficials' case is that the financial condition of the Colony has so worsened during the last two years that the most drastic retrenchment is immediately imperative." No, that is not their case, but only a very small part of it. Their case is that promises are promises, not butts for ridicule; that Governor ROBINSON himself has admitted that retrenchment is necessary, and has dangled before the eyes of an admiring public the most ample and unmistakable assurances. If there is any doubt about the depression being general, turn to the Land Office and see how every new lease since 1891 has shown a drop in values; turn to the bankruptcy records of the Supreme Court; turn to the books of every firm in the Colony; turn to the share registers of companies whose calls have been made "in vain"; turn on any side, and the same tale presents itself—depression may have affected "individuals only," but so many individuals that there is not one unaffected, directly or indirectly. Hongkong may have become, as Mr. O'Brien puts it, a "by-word for reckless gambling," but that does not alter the Governor's promises, nor diminish our depression. It may interest him to know that Hongkong is also a by-word for official imbecility; and as to the gambling, which we do not deny, it was solely the temporary success of the gambling that gave Mr. O'Brien and his colleagues their inflated salaries. Now that the success of the gambling is past, we want the increases to be dropped likewise. And, by the way, this cautious Government which prates so wisely of gambling is itself doing a very rash gamble in Exchange over the new loan, that will be discussed when the Loan Bill is introduced.

The Colonial Secretary then proceeded to dilate on the glorious prospects of the Colony, in exactly the same style as Governor DES VŒUX in his famous "magnificent future" speech; and just as sadly in error. The first mistake of both men was the shipping delusion, taking tonnage of vessels entering the port as an indication of prosperity. We have only to mention "Clapham Junction"—but what is the use of mentioning it to deaf ears? Analyse the tonnage returns and see how much trade they represent. As well credit the village of Wayback in the Rocky Mountains with all the trade that goes over the trunk railroad passing it. Perhaps the fallacy of calling tonnage figures "prosperity" may be proved by showing how much of the tonnage was run at a dead loss. The Union line of 2,000 ton steamers has failed; the Trans-Pacific line, comprising a great portion of the whole tonnage of Hongkong, have to be heavily subsidised to make them pay; the European mail boats, all heavily subsidised, regard this part of their run as the most losing part; the Canton and Macao steamers, which add immensely to these lying tonnage figures, have hard work to make ends meet, and however admirably worked they at best can really contribute far less to the Colony's prosperity than their tonnage statistics represent; and thus we have at least three quarters of our magnificent tonnage actually worth about a quarter of its face value. As an extreme case, one steamer which came this year put 2,000 tons on the returns, yet actually brought the colony no profit at all, but a dead loss of twice as many pounds; yet it is included in the Colonial Secretary's "increasing prosperity of shipping"—on paper!

The Colonial Secretary pointed to a steady increase in note circulation, as shown by the bank returns. The N. O. B. C. had no note issue, but the C. M. Bank was all the time withdrawing notes, and the remaining banks had of course to supply more in proportion. Further, this note circulation means not only Hongkong, but the whole of South China. Even were the increase of note circulation genuine, the fact remains that everybody in the Colony is infinitely poorer. In actual fact than according to the O'Brien theories. As Dr. Ho Kai put it, "no doubt figures will show anything—but what about pockets?" Were it even otherwise, were the Colony still at the height of a mad boom, none the less Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON says retrenchment is imperative, and brags of his having always left financial questions to the Unofficials. If he swallows all that, it ought to make him sick!

To take the next point in this "prosperity" speech—petroleum. There have been, says O'Brien, Sophisticated swarms of applications for storage permits. Why? Because the petroleum cannot be sold, and has to be kept in stock—more dead loss. The transit pass trade, which he casually mentioned, is crushed out. Several people have been irretrievably ruined over this too. Yet it

is set down as "increasing prosperity." Similarly delusive are the figures of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank share register. Everybody who has been in Hongkong the last two years knows, none better than Mr. des Vœux, that there was an immense deal in Bank shares which caused a steady fall in favour, so that in one year the shares fell from 198 to 90 per cent. premium; of course there was a reaction at last, after several people had been ruined; the game was over, the market could not help rebounding, and applications poured in all at once. It was all artificial, meaning no prosperity at all, but the reverse. The facts are known to some who are in the Council, and to some who are not. The Colony may be on the upward course, but the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank figures refer to quite another story. These false figures, however, matter but little; no figures can alter the word "shall," or deny us the reduction promised; no statistics on earth can wipe out the word "never," or enable Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight of the Cross of St. Michael and St. George, to eat his words and hold up his head.

A strange incident occurred in the speech of the Government orator when concluding his review of the colony's prospects. He referred to "Charbonnages" and the Hon. C. P. CHATER in terms which appear, in cold print, rather complimentary; but all who heard the words uttered must have been astonished at the spite and venom which hissed out with them. Sarcasm can only be reproduced in a newspaper when the language conveys it; but it was not Mr. O'Brien's words, it was his tone which indicated scorn of the most malignant kind. We know not why the Senior Unofficial Member should be thus taunted, why the Colonial Secretary, with scowling eyes and turned-up nose, spat out the words from between his closed teeth with such deliberate vehemence; but we know that he did so, and that he showed far too much of the cloven hoof. We apologise; he of the cloven hoof is said to be a gentleman, while this gratuitous attack on a man who has done his best—and that is a great deal—for the colony, was the act of a cad of the meanest breed.

The next point in the speech under consideration was a snarl at shipping, "the lifeblood of the Colony," and an assurance that there was "no danger of anæmia." But there are bloodsuckers, who suck like leeches once they get a hold; there is an Official Octopus, with arms ever extending and tightening their grasp on the Colony, sucking deeper and deeper every year—what suicidal fools were those who voluntarily helped it to get a tighter grip in 1890, trusting the Octopus to keep its promise and let go again when the blood began to be thin!

Passing on, the learned Counsel for the Government pointed out that there was no proof of shrinkage in revenues. We can but refer back to every speech yet delivered by Governor ROBINSON, even including his address to schoolboys, in which he consistently held the exact opposite. Of course, the mere fact of raising a loan for extraordinary works is not in itself proof; but proofs are not wanting. What is wanting is a Government willing to accept proof, or even to stick to its own word. At present, the Governor when asked to keep his word replies by a taunt, which, anywhere else, would have only been answered with a clenched fist. "I have always had Unofficials with sense, not a lot of damned fools like you!" Those were not his exact words, but that was the meaning of his insolent jibe. What shall be said of the Colonial Secretary's sneer at the smallness of the sum which the Unofficials propose to save? Only a \$50,000 a year—which by ingenious shuffling he turned into \$5,000 (figures in sterling look so much smaller than in silver—to children) almost exactly the same sum which the Governor thought fit to promise. He said, at the historical College of Medicine dinner, "in a few months I hope to be able to save something like \$50,000 in our annual revenue." But he will swallow this easily enough. After swallowing so much, his stomach must be case-hardened, or else in an awful state. He now says he will effect a saving in few years, perhaps thirty or forty years, when all the existing clerkships have become vacant; then he will put in Portuguese and Chinese clerks, in spite of what Mr. O'Brien said about "cheap and nasty" service. Anyhow the Governor now says he never meant "a few months," and \$50,000 is not enough to be worth the trouble; he will save about half of it, with more trouble than ever, at some very far distant date.

The Colonial Secretary next ventured on a very risky assertion—that the Unofficials had misjudged the financial condition of the Colony, and so were not fit for power, no use at all in fact. Well, what price MIRECHILL-INDEX? In Governor ROBINSON's speech mentioned above occur the words "the revenue has been seriously over-estimated and the expenditure grievously under-stated." In face of the arrogant assertion of the Colonial Secretary that the Unofficials' action in asking for the redemption of pledges "could not betoken any marked capacity for administration," we are extremely surprised that they did not rise in a body and leave in disgust, not only at the bare words, but at the curling lip and haughty tone of rebuke, as to servants in disgrace, or to misbehaving dogs. As Mr. O'Brien's music-hall literature has it—

It wasn't only what he said, But the nasty way he said it.

Arriving at the peroration, the speaker piled up insult on insult. "We want a loan just now; what business have you, idiots and slaves, to proclaim that we are hard up? If our plans fall through our own stupidity, we shall blame it on you. Even if you are ruined, who cares? We draw our salaries, and you

shall pay them to the uttermost farthing. Only dare to raise your impertinent voices again, and see what you get next!" Then followed some wit. Mr. O'Brien said Hongkong summers were the most trying in the world; he comes from Ceylon! He said Hongkong was an expensive place to live in—for him; never mind whose money keeps him, or how much they have left for their own needs. He informed the world that Hongkong is a long way from several places, but did not say how that affected Governor DES VŒUX's promises; and he said it was not a nice place to live in. Mr. O'Brien should look to it that Hongkong does not soon become an oppressively nasty place.

TELEGRAMS.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 2nd.

There is reason to believe that the report of the Conference Committee will be unfavourable to Rothschild's scheme.

The prospects of any practical outcome of the Conference are vanishing.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT UNSEATED.

Mr. N. G. Clayton (Conservative), the member for Hexham, has been unseated on account of illegal acts in connection with his election.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan* reached Shanghai at 10 a.m. yesterday, and left again at 2 p.m. for this port, where she will be due early on Monday morning.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong, arrived at Shanghai at 2 p.m. yesterday, and left at 10 p.m. to-day, for Yokohama and Vancouver, via Nagasaki and Kobe.

We give in another column the bare details of the very successful Sky Race Meeting held at Happy Valley this afternoon. In our next issue we will appear a critical review of the racing from the experienced pen of "An Old Sportsman."

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding open pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

THE Ocean Company's steamer *Mannan*, Capt. Branch, which arrived here yesterday from Sandakan direct, had an unusually stormy passage, experiencing very heavy north-east and north-east gales with high sea up to within twenty-five miles of the Gap Rock.

MAILS Due:—
Bombay (Shanghai) 4th instant.
Canadian (S. of Japan) 5th "
English (Malwa) 5th "
Singapore (Banda) 4th "
Bombay (Shanghai) 8th "

H.M.S. *Porpoise*, which for some time past has been undergoing repairs at Kowloon Dock, went on a trial trip this forenoon, and behaved splendidly. Under special orders from Admiral Fremantle, the *Porpoise* left this afternoon for Hankow, where she will remain during the winter.

A CHINESE constable on duty on the Praya last week went to sleep and fell into the harbour, and, alas! was drowned like a rat. His valuable body was picked up under the *Paig* wharf yesterday and interred to-day with police honours! Moral: Constables should not sleep on duty, and if they do, they should lean against a post, door or a lamp-post, and take care to stick to it, like a leech, that has got hold of something good, don't you know.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

A grand assault-at-arms and military spectacular exhibition took place at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club and the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, who were assisted by the Hongkong Regiment, the Asiatic Artillery, a squad from H.M.S. *Impregnable*, the Hongkong Artillery Volunteers and the Victoria English School.

The entertainment was given under the patronage of his Excellency Governor Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Major-General D'Alry Barker, and Commander Henry PELLERIN, R.N., for the benefit of the *Bokhara* Relief Fund. The house was packed from top to bottom and from wall to wall, many people having to be refused admission.

The performance opened with a grand procession of the whole force of performers, making really a splendid show—the army, navy, volunteers, Indians, school-boys, athletes, and in fact everybody who was to appear, "joined the ballet" headed by Staff Sergeant Tennant, instructor, to whom is due the credit of organising and managing the whole of the most successful show. The band of the S. L. I. also did its work nobly under Mr. Murphy.

The first item on the programme was a display of "physical drill" by a squad of the Shropshires, whose precision and smartness was highly creditable. Four splendid athletes from the same regiment, together with a Sikh Artilleryman and two clowns, then went through a series of exercises on the parallel bars, in which the dark gentlemen appeared quite at home, and all seven did very well indeed. Mr. J. H. Hedge and Mr. C. T. Robinson, two V.R.C. light-weights, then squared blows for three rounds, both being in good training and showing very pretty form. Eight members of the V.R.C. then gave an Indian club exhibition, under Mr. E. W. Lucas, which was remarkably good, and showed several "moves" which are both novel and admirable. A singlestick duel and tournament followed, creating great amusement. Two Sikhs from the Artillery wrestled three rounds, "catch-as-catch-can," in fairly good style, and were followed by a vaulting-horse exercise by the squad, who performed on the parallel bars, and, later, on the horizontal bar, all in good style, and perhaps the best last.

After the interval, two middle-weight amateur boxers, Messrs. Taylor and Cardno, met for three rounds. The latter was distinctly not in good health, but held his own fairly well. A class from the Victoria English School, who went through a number of exercises in far better style than might have been expected from boys, respecting great credit on their instructor, Co. Laurence, S. L. I. Private Cricknell, of the Shropshire Regiment, followed with an exhibition of truly wonderful contortion, displaying a lead of

next did what we have seen in their best at sword drill, but who do not. They did infinitely better with two ten-pound field guns, mounting, dismounting, firing, etc., with a cleverness and neatness that spoke volumes for the thoroughness of their training. A naval gentleman, whose name is not on the programme, though he deserves to be better known, stepped out beautifully in a horripole, and was greeted with loud and well deserved applause. The entertainment concluded with a magnificent piece de résistance, commencing with a camp of wild Afghans, who went through a fearful blood-curdling war-dance round the camp fire, slashing their glittering scimitars about in both hands in the most wonderful manner, and working themselves up to a pitch of fury that was really awful to see. After they had disappeared up the hills to watch for the British invaders, an army of Shroshires, volunteers, blurbickets, Indian regulars, and ambulance corps came along the road, bound and carried up the hillside in realistic fashion, while the rear guard bivouacked on the stage. Then the natives crept down and attacked them, and a tremendous battle ensued, the whole concluding in glory for the Britishers, though somehow the gas refused to be turned up again, and the audience could not see who had won. However, as the band played the National Anthem, everybody concluded it was all right, and went home happy.

We believe there is a chance of the entertainment being repeated, and we would strongly advise such a course, as many who wished to see it were unable to find room in the house. It is certain to be another grand success.

POLO CLUB SKY RACES.

The following are the results of to-day's racing:—

POLO SCAURRY; distance 1 mile; for all *bona fide* Polo players; catch weights over 11st. 5lb.; ponies qualified to run for this race to be decided by the Stewards; riders to be members of the Polo Club; prize presented by the Polo Club. Entrance, \$1.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead's gr. Silver Spur Mr. Armstrong 2

The 13rd Regiment's wh. Milk (leading) Mr. Landale's gr. Emerald Owner 3

The 13rd Regiment's gr. Hardnut, Capt. Moore 0

The 13rd Regiment's h. Niblick, Mr. Strick 0

Mr. F. H. May's wh. Bolero Owner 0

Silver Spur and Milk held leading positions throughout, and after a grand finish the former won cleverly by a neck, with Emerald a good third. Time 3:24 secs.

THREE-QUARTERS-MILE RACE; for sub scriptors griffins of any year; weight for inches as per scale; winners and placed ponies at any race meeting in Hongkong or China (Off Days not to count) to carry 10lb. and 5lb. extra, respectively; prize of \$20 presented by the Polo Club; second to receive \$5; third to save stake. Entrance, \$3.

Mr. F. H. May's gr. Tom Tit, 10st. 13lb. Owner 1

Mr. Crutchbank's gr. Go Bang, 11st. 1lb. Owner 2

The pair ran together for the first furlong after which Tom Tit gradually drew away and, increasing his advantage the further he went, won, pulling double, by four lengths. Time 1 min. 46 1/2 secs.

THE LADIES' PURSE; postillion race; 3 miles; to ride one pony, and lead the other; riders to be playing members of the Polo Club. Entrance, \$2.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead's gr. Silver Spur (leading Rocket) Capt. Thos. W. 1

Mr. F. H. May's gr. Bolero (leading Chien tui) Owner 2

Mr. Landale's gr. Emerald (leading Partic) Owner 3

The 13rd Regiment's wh. Milk (leading) Niblick Mr. Strick 0

The 13rd Regiment's gr. Burns (leading Hardnut) Capt. Moore 0

Silver Spur and Rocket got best away and galloping together in capital form, held the issue safe throughout and won easily from Bolero and Chien tui, with Emerald and Chien tui close up. Time 6:4 1/2 secs.

ONE MILE HANDICAP; for all China ponies; prize of \$15 presented by the Polo Club; second to receive \$5; third to save stake. Entrance, \$3.

Mr. Willis's gr. Parmesan, 11st. 6lb. Mr. Page 1

Mr. F. H. May's gr. Tom Tit, 10st. 13lb. Owner 2

Hon. T. H. Whitehead's gr. Rocket, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Crutchbank's gr. Go Bang, 11st. 1lb. Owner 3

Mr. Littlejohn's d. Susewind, 11st. Mr. Taylor 0

Mr. Quinlan's w. Romance, 11st. Mr. Coates 0

HURDLE RACE; once round the training track; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of any steeplechase 10lb. extra; more than one steeplechase 20lb. extra; prize of \$20 presented by the Polo Club; second to receive \$5; third to save stake. Entrance, \$3.

Mr. Crutchbank's gr. Go Bang, 11st. 1lb. Owner 3

TEST-POUNCE. COMPETITION; there must 1 point to be given, or deducted, for pace, and style; prize presented by the Polo Club. Entrance, \$1.

Mr. Willis's gr. Parmesan, 11st. 6lb. Mr. Page 1

Mr. F. H. May's gr. Tom Tit, 10st. 13lb. Owner 2

Mr. Littlejohn's d. Susewind, 11st. 11lb. Owner 3

Mr. Gray's gr. Galey, 10st. 6lb. Owner 3

THE LADIES' NOMINATION; distance Handicap 1 mile; winner of any race at any Race Meeting in Hongkong or China, including Off Days, cannot enter; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd,

players to understand that they would take no fresh jobs until the question of overtime is amicably settled. Blacksmiths, cooperers, millers and carpenters are still on strike and refuse to labour. This morning, when the contract men turned out, there was no demonstration, owing to the fact that they had pledged themselves to take no new jobs.

According to the latest information it appears that the Company have applied elsewhere for millers and carpenters, but without success owing to the fact that the northern men know that they would be certain to have to face grave hostilities were they to lend their aid to the masters. Moreover, men of their profession are well off where they are now and do not require to seek pastures new, and so do not see the force of "chipping in" at the present time.

THE "YARRA" IN TROUBLE.

The French mail steamer *Yarra* arrived here at 12.30 this morning, two days overdue from Saigon. She reports having met very heavy north-east gales and adverse currents on the way up, with overcast sky that prevented observations for two days and nights. Finally, when the weather cleared sufficiently to take observations, she found herself 71 miles out of her course. During the storm she is supposed to have lost one blade of her propeller, on the morning of the 2nd inst., and if the dock labourers are agreeable (which is doubtful) she will be docked for examination. No lives were lost, and the mail, which are most interesting, were landed intact.

THE COOK IN THE ORIENT.

IV. CURRY.

Of the many delicious dishes called curries in the East comparatively nothing is known in the great cities of Christendom. When directed to make a curry, the average Western Cook prepares a weak stew of fish, fowl, or mutton, and serves it with a curry powder and drenches it with ketchup. No matter what the food may be that is curried, his changes not. He may at times add a dash of garlic, or a few chopped onions fried, these are simply extras. The dish itself is a poor stew plus curry powder. The cookery books are as bad as the cooks. They give recipes upon recipes, but all when analysed are merely variations of the stew and powder. Even the dictionaries and encyclopedias are almost as far from the truth. The latest publication (Webster's International, December 1890) gives the definition of curry as follows:

1. A kind of sauce much used in India, containing garlic, pepper, ginger and other strong spices.

2. A stew of fowl, fish or game cooked with curry.

This definition is very much like that of the French Academy, which they submitted to the great Zoologist at Cuvier for approval. "A curry is a red shell-fish which walks backward," "Curry," answered Cuvier, "your definition is faultless with the exception that a crab is not red, is not a shell-fish and does not walk backwards." So with all due deference to that superb work of lexicography, it must be said that curry is not a sauce and is not a stew.

To properly understand curry, its history must be borne in mind. Though it attains to-day its highest development in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Batavia and Bangkok, it belongs to neither these places nor the races which people them. It took its origin in southern India among the Tamils and Telugus. Its name in the former is *Kari* and in the latter *Kurri*. These words when used to signify food are employed in a secondary sense in their primary sense both mean a stone for rubbing, grating or grinding. The nearest equivalent in English would be grater. Upon the *Kari*, the Tamil cooks grate the pieces and vegetables which are the characteristic of the dish into which they are thrown. In other words, a curry is any cooked dish in which the most prominent ingredients are freshly grated spices or aromatic vegetables. This broad head includes such widely different dishes as the dry-curies of Bombay, the white curries of Colombo, the red curry of Bangkok, the brown curry of Batavia and the common yellow curry of Europe and America.

It should be added that both spices and vegetables must be chosen from those which are found in the East Indies. This distinction will prevent confusion with the superb dishes similarly prepared in Louisiana and Mississippi by the creole cook, of which the celebrated "gumbo" is a fine example. In these French-American dishes, roots and gathering leaves wherever they grow are used to the miserable meat of the husband and father. Then in the new spelling of the word, we see the appearance of a new race, rich, strong and arrogant, which takes the best from the weaker race and converts it to its own use. A wise conversion. Yet it may be questioned if the bon vivant realizes that in the curry he is enjoying, he is simply employing an antipathetic and disinfectant which kindly Nature taught centuries ago to the Telugus and Tamils.

W. E. S. F.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Salywan*, Capt. R. Nelson, from Sydney, via ports of call, arrived in harbour last night. For the subjoined items of news we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges:

LONDON, October 26th.

It is reported in London that Sir James F. Garrick, Agent-General for Queensland, will be appointed Chief Justice in the colony in succession to Mr. Charles Lilley, who is about to retire from the bench at the end of the year.

The Earl of Onslow has been interviewed with regard to the suggestion made by Major-General Edwards to appoint as Governor of Tasmania a military officer with wide experience, who would be capable of advising the Government on the other Australian colonies on important strategic questions. Lord Onslow expressed himself as decidedly in favour of the proposal, but expressed the fear that the people of Tasmania would probably object to their Governor doing duty for the other colonies.

Major-General Edwards was interviewed to-day as to his opinions regarding the report of the Royal Commission which recently inquired into the defences of New South Wales. He agreed with the opinions expressed by the commission to the effect that the colony only required the nucleus of a permanent artillery and anti-air force. He urged that the money saved by giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, should be expended in improving the land forces for local defence. It was not absolutely necessary that Australia should maintain a strong naval force, while on the other hand it was necessary that Great Britain should command the seas, and in doing so would provide all naval protection Australia required.

The report of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. has just been published. The profits for the year have been shown at £130,000.

Owing to the existing depression in England Messrs. Priestly and Co., of Bradford, have

offered to turn their factory over to the workmen. The offer is that the employees shall have the works free of rent for one year, and Messrs. Priestly and Co. also signify their willingness to make an advance of £5000 free of interest for one year, on the condition that the men run the factory on socialist principles.

Sir J. J. C. Abbott, the Premier of Canada, who has been seriously ill for some time past, has partly recovered, and has arrived in London on a visit. He was interviewed yesterday on the question of the annexation of Canada by the United States. He denied that there was any cause to attach importance to the movement, asserting that the agitation had originated with a few discontented colonists.

The British Government has decided that the Imperial troops shall be withdrawn from Canada. At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce to-day Sir John Lubbock, chairman, made some remarks on the effect of the McKinley tariff law. He declared that although the sufferings of England were great in consequence of the McKinley tariff, yet he assured them the sufferings of the Americans themselves from the law were even greater. The McKinley tariff, he asserted, had proved disastrous to the lumber, barley, and tinplate industries of the United States, which he expressed his belief that it was impossible for America to long maintain in existence such a tariff.

October 27th.

The Newmarket Houghton race meeting was continued to-day. The principal event on the programme was the Dewhurst Plate, which resulted as follows:—

The DEWHURST PLATE, of 300 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 lb. for two-year-olds; colts, 8st. 9lb.; fillies, 8st. 6lb. The winner of Middle Park Plate to carry 12 lb., of race value 1000 sovs., 7lb.; of one value 600 sovs. 4lb. The winner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Last seven furlongs R.M. Closed November 3rd, 1891, with 71 sovs.

Mr. Abington's b.c. Meddler, by St. Gatien—

Busby—

Duke of Portland's b.c. Ruchum, by St. Simon—

Mowbray—

Lord Calhoun's b.c. Buckingham, by Galopin—

Lady Yardley—

The report that the Government intended to immediately withdraw the Imperial troops from Canada has been officially denied.

The Rev. Dr. Duffell, Bishop of Chichester, during the course of a speech to-day referred to the British occupation of Uganda. He declared that the annual cost to Great Britain of a protectorate over the territory would not exceed £40,000, an amount that was only equal to the price paid for a picture for the National Art Gallery.

The National Review publishes an article by Lord Salisbury on Irish Home Rule, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's recent article, in which he referred to the attitude to be expected from the House of Lords on the question. The ex-Premier says that it is not likely that the House of Lords will resist the will of the people, but it must perform its duty. He does not recognise that the real question of Home Rule has been decided. He also contends that the constitution should include additional safeguards providing that no Parliamentary machinery shall determine the wish of the nation.

During the course of a speech yesterday, Archbishop of Cork, Cashel and Emly, expressed the belief that the Irish dynamiters, now serving sentences for outrages, would be released from prison shortly.

An action has been commenced by Mr. James J. O'Kell, ex-M.P., against Mr. Heinemann, the publisher of Melor Le Caron's autobiography, in respect to that portion of the book which involves him with the Clan-na-Gael.

It has transpired that the Rothschilds, before undertaking to promote the Russian loan of £17,000,000 in Paris, demanded a cessation of negotiations which had been proceeding for the completion of a commercial treaty between Russia and Germany.

Sir W. G. F. Phillimore has decided to accept the appointment of Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, in succession to Mr. Justice Denman, who has retired. Mr. William Rann Kennedy, Q.C., has therefore been appointed to the vacancy.

At to-day's sitting of the Royal Commission on Labor evidence was given to show that the invested capital of friendly societies in England and Wales amounted to £218,000,000.

October 28th.

The Marquis of Salisbury has written a letter to the press regarding the situation in Uganda. In his communication the ex-Prime Minister says that the late Government intended to retain possession of Uganda, but to allow the British East Africa Co. to decide for itself whether it should continue its operations or not.

The German Colonial Council has considered the present position of affairs in German East Africa, with the result that a resolution has been adopted recommending the increase of Imperial troops in East Africa. It is believed that such a course would have the effect of subduing the revolt and assuring good relations between the Germans and native chiefs, while it would tend to develop the resources of the colony.

The Russian authorities continue to pursue their policy of persecution in regard to Stundists. A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that at Skivra, in the province of Kiev, the women Stundists have been violently ill-treated, and that military sentries have been placed on duty to watch the men who profess the faith. The sentries are most vigilant in discharging their duties, and the movements of the men are watched from hour to hour.

Speaking at Manchester yesterday Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., said the country had reached a monetary crisis, and unless a better one could be devised he urged the adoption of the bi-metallic system.

A fearful fire has destroyed the prison at Gollersdorf, Austria. The warden had great difficulty in getting out the prisoners safely, and notwithstanding all efforts ten of the latter were killed, besides many injured.

Evidence given before the Royal Commission on Labor goes to support the necessity for extra control by the Government over building societies by the appointment of committees to prevent the conversion of assets.

The revenue of Monte Carlo for the past year amounts to £920,000, an excess of £47,000 over the previous years. The Prince condemns the gambling business, and will not renew the agreement with the company which expires in 1914.

The Marquis Capelli has expressed the opinion that the Triple Alliance has left unfettered the preparation of Italian armaments.

A telegram from America reports that political riots of a serious nature have occurred in Carolina. An attempt was made to murder the State auditor, but other factions intervened, and the general riot resulted. During the disturbance five persons were killed.

The prevailing depression is being very keenly felt amongst the rural classes in England, and in consequence many of the farmers demand the appointment of a land court to rear just their rents.

During the course of a speech yesterday Mr. John Burns, M.P., asserted the 60 per cent. of the working classes in England over 50 years of age are in receipt of poor relief.

Despatches to hand report that disastrous floods have occurred in the South of Mexico, and huge areas of land are submerged. Much damage

has been done to property, and 50 lives have been lost by drowning. Fully 100 families have been rendered homeless.

A meeting of shareholders in the Liberator Building Society, which recently suspended payment, was held to-day. The official receiver stated that the society's indebtedness amounted to £335,000, and exceeding the amount to the credit of the reserve fund there was owing to the company only about £10,000. The assets previously reported did not exist, and an examination of the affairs of the society showed that it had been disgracefully mismanaged. The statement caused great excitement amongst the shareholders, and resolutions demanding criminal proceedings against those responsible for the state of affairs were agreed to.

Further particulars have been received regarding the wreck of the Anchor line steamer *Romania*, off Lisbon. The vessel struck with great force 50 yards from the shore and split amidships. The collision caused a panic amongst the crew, and the passengers rushed on to the bridge, but were almost directly engulfed by the waves. The survivors attribute the great loss of life to the absence of proper or sufficient life-saving apparatus. Fishermen on the Portuguese coast robbed and denuded the dead bodies which were washed to the beach by the waves. They also seized any cargo which came ashore and hid it.

November 1st.

Edward Livermarsh, a journalist, has been placed on his trial at San Francisco on a charge of having committed murder at Santa Rosa. The case is surrounded by some extraordinary features, and great interest is centred in the trial. The defence set up is that Livermarsh committed the crime while in a hypnotic condition. An expert was called into court, and the prisoner was hypnotised. The result was astounding and startling. The accused, while under the hypnotic influence, recalled the crime in all its details.

The people of New York have subscribed an immense sum towards Mr. Harrison's expenses in connection with the contest for the Presidency of the United States.

The distress amongst the laboring classes in London is intense. The unemployed are becoming violent, and processions through the streets take place daily in the East End. The speeches addressed by the leaders to the crowds that congregated are of a revolutionary order, and there are abundant evidences of discontent.

Major McKinley, during the course of a speech yesterday, quoted figures regarding the exports of the United States. He said that under the McKinley Act the exports were the largest in the history of the country, and the critics of the policy were confounded by the astounding results.

The London newspaper *Morning*, recently published an article commenting in very outspoken terms on a society slander which was then before the courts and had not been decided. The editor and publisher of the journal were proceeded against for contempt of court, and the result was that the editor was fined £100 and the publisher £50.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has declared the Congo Free State open to private enterprise. News has been received of a terrible tragedy which has been committed at Kildare, Ireland. A constable first murdered the sergeant of the division and then killed the officer's wife and child. Shortly afterwards the constable deliberately committed suicide. For some time previously the murderer's conduct had been remarkable, and it is believed that he was insane.

The Russian warship *Oiga* arrived at the mouth of the Selma, Rumania, a few days ago, and proceeded up the stream without complying with the quarantine regulations, which are at present very strict on account of the recent cholera scare. A Rumanian gunboat followed and fired upon the *Oiga*, and the vessel was ultimately captured. The captain of the warship gave as his excuse for disregarding the quarantine regulations that the Selma was an international highway.

November 2nd.

During the progress of service in a church at Vinagora, Austria, yesterday a terrible panic took place. Some person in the congregation raised the cry that the tower was falling, and the people became frantic with fear. A great rush was made for the doors, with the result that the outlets were blocked and a terrible crush ensued. When the panic-stricken worshippers had been got out of the building it was discovered that 25 persons had been trampled to death.

The municipal elections at present proceeding throughout Great Britain are attracting a great deal of interest. The results of the contests in 155 municipalities are to be handed. The Liberal candidates have been elected in 64 places, and the Conservatives secured majorities in 59. The labor candidates were successful at Derby and Bradford.

During the course of a speech delivered last night the Marquis of Salisbury referred to the policy of the Gladstone Government in regard to Ireland. He declared that the Royal Commission recently appointed to inquire into the condition of the evicted tenants in Ireland was unfairly constituted. He further asserted that the references to order in the appointment of the commission involved several untruths.

The miners employed in the Yorkshire collection demand the "play" in order to bring about a reduction of the output.

A despatch has been received from Mr. Peary, the Arctic explorer, regarding the result of his recent explorations in Greenland. Mr. Peary declares that the ice is of such a thickness in Greenland that it would be possible to construct railways over it in any part.

The New York *Tribune* asserts that the Democratic party has command of a big corruption fund for use in connection with the Presidential election.

The French Government has granted a pardon to the leaders of the strike in connection with the recent disturbances arising out of the strike at the Carmaux coal mines.

An inquiry has been made into the cause of the terrible railway accident which occurred at Thirsk, Yorkshire, yesterday morning. It has transpired that the signalman was asleep in his box when the collision occurred, and had not noticed the approach of the goods train into which the express dashed. He states that he had asked to be relieved from duty, owing to the fact that he was unable to obtain sleep on the previous night, having been by the bedside of a dying child. His application was refused, with the result that he fell asleep at his post.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has rejected a proposal embodying the principle of universal suffrage.

M. Loubet, the Premier of France, has declined to appoint French bishops at the bidding of the Pope.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., during the course of a speech delivered last night, expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with the progress of socialism in England, and asserted that the time for the theory had ended, and the period for construction had arrived.

A banquet was tendered last night to Sir Henry B. Loch, Governor of Cape Colony. The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied to the toast of "Her Majesty's Colonies." He said that the Government were keenly alive to colonial interests, and that Ministers were closely watching the commercial relations between Great Britain and her colonies. Referring to the duties of his department, he said that he fully recognised that the old days of governing the colonies from Downing-street had passed.

Referring to the situation in Central Asia, the Pioneer of India asserts that there is clear evidence that Colonel Yonoff, the officer in charge of the Russian military expedition, deliberately picked a quarrel with the Afghans. The Chinese army, which has been collected at Kashgar, has been ordered to disperse owing to the withdrawal of the Russian forces from the Pamir plateau for the winter.

November 4th.

A fight to a finish has been arranged between Jack McAuliffe and Dick Burge for £3,000. The contest will take place at the Olympic Club, New Orleans, but the date has not been fixed.

Several important additions are to be made to the Russian navy. The largest ironclad in the world has just been launched from one of the Russian naval shipbuilding yards. The vessel is capable of carrying sufficient coal to steam 26,000 miles. Two other ironclads of similar proportions are in course of construction, and will be launched shortly.

The demand of the Russian Government for the unrestricted passage of warships through the Dardanelles is being supported by the French Government. The Russian Government has extended its demands, and now claims that the unfettered passage of war material through the Dardanelles shall be allowed.

Mr. Kell-Hardie, M.P., estimates that there are at present in England 1,250,000 persons in a starving condition.

The Northumberland coal-miners have decided to accept the proposal of the employers for a reduction of 7 per cent in their wages.

The Queen has forwarded a message of condolence to the sufferers by the railway disaster near Thirsk Junction on Wednesday morning, when the Edinburgh express was wrecked by a collision with a goods train. The signalman, who was on duty at the time, and fell asleep in the signal-box, has been suspended. He says he presaged that some disaster would occur if he were compelled to go on duty, as he was completely fatigued by watching by the bedside of his dying child on the previous night. When a refusal was given to his application to be relieved he was unwilling to accept the decision, as he felt totally unfit for work, and was inclined to leave without permission. The man's mind appears to be in a state of confusion regarding the collision. He says that he merely remembers the approach of the express, and beyond that all is a blank to him. The officials do not deny that the signalman applied to be relieved, and that his application was with a refusal. The *Daily Chronicle* states that the persons who were responsible for the signalman going on duty while he was unfit to attend to his work are the ones responsible for the disaster, and should be placed on their trial for manslaughter. The paper adds that the whole story is revolting and cruel.

News of a terrible disaster on a petroleum ship is to hand. The vessel was lying in the Seine when suddenly a fire broke out. The flames, spreading rapidly, in a very short space of time ignited the oil, and nine persons who were on board were burnt to death.

The Presidential election in the United States is exciting intense excitement. A cablegram from New York reports that a sum of £2,000 has been staked at even in that city on the result of the contest, and many large amounts have been wagered over the election.

November 5th.

Thomas Neill, of Cream, the man condemned to death for the murder of Matilda Clover and other girls who were victims of the London poisoning cases, has been respite for a week in order that inquiries may be made in Canada as to the mental condition of the convict during his residence in the Dominion. Neill petitioned for a reprieve on the ground that he committed the murder while of unsound mind.

Prince Bismarck has been interviewed regarding the European political situation. He declared that England was intriguing with a view of inducing Germany to engage in war with Russia, so that India might be relieved of the danger now threatening it from Russia. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* declares that owing to the attitude of Germany the Russian Government has been compelled to increase the defence forces.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has offered the services of a regiment of cavalry to attend the Viceroys of India.

November 6th.

It has transpired that the cost of the *House* was £600,000, and not £1,000,000 as previously stated.

A collision has occurred amongst the employees of a number of cotton mills in Lancashire against a proposed reduction of wages. Sixty thousand workers are involved in the dispute, and preparations are being made for a long struggle.

A difficulty has arisen at the Bradford dyeing works in Yorkshire, and 3000 employees have been locked out. The trouble is due to the unionists objecting to the employment of non-union workers.

Madame Melba, the Australian prima donna, has made her reappearance at Covent Garden Theatre. The newspapers speak of her singing as a failure.

November 7th.

Official statements of the French revenue just published show that within the past six months there has been a decrease of £1,000,000 in the receipts.

The authorities of the Scotch churches have forwarded a petition to the Earl of Kimberley urging the British Government to continue the occupation of Uganda.

The distress amongst the working classes of London is very serious owing to the large number of men who are in idleness. The unemployed have forwarded a petition to the Government demanding that arrangements shall be made for feeding 43,000 half-starving school children.

News is to hand of the loss of a whaling vessel, involving great loss of life and terrible sufferings by the survivors of the wreck. The ship was engaged in a whaling expedition in the Arctic Sea and became surrounded by icebergs. Nothing could be done to save the vessel and gradually the huge masses of ice closed round the ship. The whaler was crushed in such a manner that it sank immediately, and 24 of the persons on board, including the captain, were drowned. Five members of the crew succeeded in freeing themselves from the wreck, and got hold of a floating mast. They drifted about for two days, and were in a terrible plight. Eventually a steamer hove in sight, and shortly afterwards they were rescued from their perilous position.

The strike at the Heywood cotton mills has collapsed, and the hands are returning to work on the old terms. The other employees who are out on strike have signified their willingness to submit the dispute to arbitration for settlement.

The employees at the Bolton cotton mills are not affected by the difficulty, and a heavy levy has been raised among these at work to assist the strikers.

Terrible storms have been experienced in the Black Sea, and news has been received of the loss of eight vessels. The whole of the members of the crews of three of the wrecked ships were drowned. Owing to the continued violence of the weather the steamers of the Atlantic line have been delayed.

The unionists who have been on strike at Pittsburgh Ironworks for some months past are returning to work, the strikes have collapsed owing to the exhaustion of the funds controlled by the strikers.

Mr. Meade, the ex-Premier of Quebec, who has just been acquitted on a criminal charge of fraudulently manipulating the funds of the Provincial Government in connection with the contract for the Bay of Chaleur railway, has commenced proceedings against the Ministry for illegal prosecution.

Infuenza has again made its appearance in New York, and the epidemic is spreading with alarming rapidity.

President Harrison, replying to a deputation, said that the Immigration Department of the United States would adopt the most stringent measures to exclude the introduction of criminals, anarchists and paupers from European countries.

As a result of the recent railway disaster at Thirsk the signalman on the railway railways are protesting that their hours of work are too long to ensure the safety of the travelling public. It is also stated that undue pressure is put upon the employees in passing goods trains between sections at the times when express trains are due at the various stations.

The Emperor William of Germany is indignant at the attitude adopted by Prince Bismarck in regard to the policy of the German Government. It is considered that Prince Bismarck, who holds a commission in the army, will be struck off the roll.

The demand of Russia for a passage for her warships through the Dardanelles has excited great interest in Germany. The German Government is closely watching the developments of events in connection with the demand. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* reports that it is feared that Prince Bismarck's hostility to the present German Government and his recent speeches will tend to assist Russia.

The Pope has received a visit from the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, brother of the Czar. His Holiness referred to the relations existing between Russia and the Vatican. He said if these relations were sometimes troubled, it was now understood that both Russia and the Vatican treasured union and peace.

The Italian general elections, which have just concluded, have resulted in the return of a majority of candidates supporting Signor Giolitti, the present Premier. The Marquis di Rudini and Signor Crispi, ex-Premiers, have been re-elected.

MELBOURNE, November 7th.

The ship *Drumblair*, which has been ashore at Warrata Bay, off Wilson's Promontory, since September 16th, was successfully towed off by Patterson & Co.'s steam tug *Admiral* last night, and is now coming up to Melbourne. The vessel is said to be very little damaged.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 10th.

The Rothschilds have declined to subscribe towards the new Russian loan for twenty million sterling, a course which is likely to seriously interfere with its successful completion. This action is supposed to be largely due to the barbarous persecution of the Russian Jews.

A terrible panic, arising from an alarm of fire, occurred among the congregation of a church at Vinagora, in Austria. In the rush for the doors twenty persons were trampled under foot and crushed to death.

The city of Hamburg is now declared to be free from cholera. It has been almost depopulated, so many of the inhabitants have died or sought refuge in other places.

A serious collision has occurred on the Mersey railway. A number of carriages were wrecked, and over fifty of the passengers badly injured. A disastrous fire has occurred in New York. Several warehouses were destroyed, the damage being estimated at some millions of dollars.

London *Times*, in an article on Australian finances, states that there is a growing desire on the part of French capitalists to invest in Australian stocks.

Terrible distress prevails among the poorer classes in certain quarters of the city of London. Large processions of unemployed through the streets are of daily occurrence.

Her Majesty's troopship *Crossfield* very narrowly escaped shipwreck off the Isle of Wight during a dense fog, accidentally discovering her dangerous position just in time to avert what would probably have proved an appalling calamity. She had fifteen hundred troops on board.

Prince Bismarck, in the German Reichstag, is vigorously opposing the Bill empowering the Government to add to the strength of the already enormously powerful German army. He asserts that the proposed increases are absolutely unnecessary in view of the present peaceful aspect of affairs throughout Europe, and that the taxpayers are already almost crushed beneath the intolerable burden of military expenditure.

Dr. Neill, recently convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of several women at Lambeth, is now alleged to be insane, and the death sentence has been postponed pending the result of a medical investigation.

The importation of live cattle into England from Canada has been prohibited from a dread of the introduction of pleuro pneumonia, which is raging in certain districts in the latter country.

A terribly destructive hurricane has occurred in the Caribbean Sea. Full particulars have yet come to hand, but it is roughly estimated that over one hundred thousand inhabitants of the islands of St. Andrews and Old Providence have been rendered homeless. Many vessels in the track of the tempest are supposed to have foundered.

November 17th.

Thomas Adolphus Trollope, the well known author, is dead, aged 82.

Asiatic cholera has reappeared in the north of France, and also in Hungary.

Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, has been elected President of the United States by a large majority over his opponent, General Harrison, the representative of the Republican party. The greater portion of the United States press is jubilant over the victory, one of the first results of which it is anticipated, will be the abolition of the notorious McKinley Tariff Bill.

The head police office in Paris has been considerably smashed by the explosion of a powerful dynamite bomb. Six officers in the establishment were killed outright, and several others terribly mutilated by the flying debris. The explosion is attributed to the anarchists, in revenge for recent prosecutions of some of their members by the police.

The agitation against the proposed abandonment of Uganda, in Africa, has been successful. It is now formally announced that Great Britain intends to retain possession of the territory in question.

Oxford and Cambridge Universities have presented a challenge cup to be competed for by Australian University crews.

Mr. James Munro, Agent-General for Victoria, has sailed for Melbourne to explain.

The death is announced of the Duke of Marlborough, from heart disease.

Dr. Neill, convicted of the murder of several women, was executed on Tuesday morning last, despite the plea of insanity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has refused to grant the right to coin silver to any single colony, unless the concession is approved by all the other colonies.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank was held on Wednesday Oct. 10th at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30th last. Mr. William Paterson occupied the chair.

Mr. Thomas Forrest (the manager) having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, we meet for the special purpose of obtaining your sanction to the payment of a dividend, and knowing, as you well do, that the past half-year has had more than its full complement of troubles, it is pleasing for us to be able to say to you that, after providing for everything, we are quite able to pay the same dividend as we have done for the preceding ten years. (Applause.) You were told on former occasions that our funds were practically in gold, and, as there have recently been various questions on the subject, we think it right to tell you again that we are continuing that policy, and that there is little probability of our departing from it while there is so much uncertainty with regard to this vexed silver question. I would scarcely say that the Eastern trade was never in a more unsatisfactory state than it is now, and that the ordinary anxieties of Anglo-Indian banks are also increasingly aggravated by the great shrinkage in value of their currencies in relation to gold. But we may venture to hope that some amelioration of that trouble will result from the International Monetary Conference which meets next month at Brussels. (A laugh.) I notice that some shareholders are laughing, but I hope we may be able to do so by-and-by. (Hearty cheer.) The resolution that I have now to propose is, "That an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, be now declared, payable on and after the 26th inst." (Applause.)

Mr. Emilie Levita: I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

Dr. Drysdale said the chairman spoke about the currency, but not being a city man he thought he was entitled to ask upon what grounds there was always so much alarm about the question of the currency in Hindostan. It seemed to him there could be no danger in banking in India on that account, because he supposed the bank would receive and pay away in the same coinage. He should be very much obliged to be told, as one of the external public, whether there was any real cause for anxiety in the East on account of the currency.

The Chairman: We, of course, are constantly working with silver in India, but have to keep gold always in view, for gold is the money we must eventually look to. We make profits both in silver and gold, as you probably know, considerable gold securities in London, while we have a very large amount of current accounts, and therefore we are not always working with our own money in the East, but with that of our customers. We have, however, constantly to keep in view that London is our centre and that gold is our substance; if we keep within defined limits there need be no danger. (Applause.)

A Shareholder inquired if the reserve fund remained intact, or was the present dividend in any way dependent on the reserve fund.

The Chairman replied that the reserve fund remained intact, and in gold. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Dr. Drysdale next proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the directors and staff for the manner in which they had conducted the bank's business in these difficult times. (Applause.)

Mr. Mann seconded the resolution.

The motion was then put, and carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated. —Money Market Review.

TO FAR CATHAY.

IX.
CLIPPERS' VARIOUS STEAMERS.

In describing the fine old race of tea-clippers we must not allow it to be supposed that Aberdeen monopolised all the glory. Aberdeen builders showed the way, but Greenock builders, as we have seen, improved upon the Aberdeen designs. Then, again, the Wear turned out some famous racers. Thus the magnificent vessel, *Spray of the Ocean*, and *Great of the Wave*—even yet esteemed among the most beautiful models ever put into the water—were built by the well-known firm of William Pile & Co., of Sunderland.

The *Crest of the Wave* it was which raced the renowned American clipper *Sasparilla*, from Shanghai to London, for a prize of 300. net premium on the cargo first reported. The ships ran a neck-and-neck race, but the captain of the Yankee left his ship in charge of the pilot, whom he took on board off the Isle of Wight, and rushing up by rail to London, reported her at the Custom House before she was through the Downs.

Nothing finer in the way of marine architecture was ever constructed than those beautiful old tea-clippers, although the Indian and Australian clippers of the same period came close to them in beauty, if not quite equal to them in speed. They were a great contrast to John Company's old craft, stately and handsome as these were in their later days. The new class of liners carried about twice the cargo in proportion to registered tonnage than John's vessels did, but nothing like the crowd of officers and men which John Company considered necessary to the working of a first-class vessel.

And, meanwhile, British owners had found a way of making up the advantage which the Yankee clippers had enjoyed by sending their vessels on the round voyage from New York to California, thence to China, and thence with tea cargoes to London or New York. The British clippers were now run out to Australia with general cargoes, exchanged there for coal for the China market, and timed to arrive in China for the young tea with which they raced home to London again. With rapid movements, in such a series of charters the profits were very large, and amply compensated for the great cost of the vessels.

While, however, the golden age of the tea-clippers was between 1860 and 1875, direct steam-communication began to be established as far back as 1865, although it was some time before the tea shippers could be reconciled to the idea of sending their chests by steamer.

It was in 1865, at any rate, that the first earlier projects (presently that Mr. Alfred Holt started his line of steamers from Liverpool to China and Cape of Good Hope and back to London. They ran without a stop to Mauritius—an unprecedented feat under steam until their day—and from Mauritius they went on to Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. Mr. Alfred Holt was the first to apply the compound engine on long voyages, and the success of his steamers led to the general adoption of the principle.

The first three boats were the *Agamemnon*, the *Alex*, and the *Arcturion*, each about 1,500 tons register and 300-horse-power nominal. They measured all much about the same, say 300 to 350 ft. length, 38 ft. beam, and 28 ft. or so depth of hold. As a specimen of the voyages made by these plucky boats, it may be mentioned that in 1866 the *Arcturion* steamed

from Foochow to London, round the Cape in 58 days and 9 hours. When the Suez Canal was opened, Mr. Holt's steamers—the fleet being by that time greatly increased—ceased the Cape voyage, and their rig was altered.

Such was the origin of the present Ocean Steamship Company, which, although it has often tendered for mail contracts, has never, so far as we know, received any Government subsidy. The freight, in the early days of steam, ran at about 50s. per ton to the coast-ports of China, and from 75s. to 85s. to the up-river ports—not bad rates for the owners, although a bagatelle compared with what John Company used to earn without making any profit out of them.

The design of the General Screw Company, established in 1852, was to take up China as well as the principal Indian ports, but the Company came to grief, partly through the unsuitability of their boats and partly owing to financial mismanagement. When this concern was wound up their steamers—*Indiana*, *Golden Fleet*, *Lady Jocelyn*, *Queen of the South*, *Yarrow*, *Hyacinth*, and *Calcutta*—were transferred to the European and American Steam Navigation Company, which also had to be wound up. The boats then passed into the wonderful financial network constructed round the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., and after being employed for a time between England and Brazil under the name of the Anglo-Luso Steam Navigation Company, they were turned into the East India and London Steamship Company, which figured among Overend's debtors at the time of the smash for over half a million.

Previous to the establishment of R. & L. Line, there was much discussion and difference of opinion about the character of vessels required to steam round the Cape to the Far East. It is no wonder that both the General Screw and the Australian Royal Mail, and the European and Australian, and other concerns, proved failures, because they were dealing with unknown forces and untested problems. Thus in the early fifties the belief was very generally entertained among practical shipowners that steam round the Cape would never pay for the China and Australian trades—seeing that during the monsoons a sailing-ship could make during a large portion of her voyage quite as good a daily run as an ordinary-powered steamer, while high-powered steamers would require to carry so much coal as to leave not enough room for freight-paying cargo.

Then came the idea of combining steam with sailing qualities—an idea which the Messrs. Rickmers, of Bremen, have lately carried out in a modified form in their new class of rice ships.

After the failure of the General Screw Company the firm of W. S. Landay & Co. (now represented by Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.), offered to convey Indian mail from London round the Cape to Mauritius, Ceylon, and Calcutta (with the intention of adding China later on), by means of what were called auxiliary steamers. Some six or seven vessels were built, of iron, and full ship-rigged with a large spread of canvas. They ranged in size from about 800 to 1,500 tons, each, and were of very handsome models; and they were each fitted with auxiliary engines, of from 80 to 120 horse-power, to drive them "through" the doldrums, and on entering harbours, etc.

With these vessels a new experiment was made and was successful in for a year or two. Experience, however, showed that while they could make 10 or 12 knots under canvas with a favourable wind, they could not make more than 6 or 7 knots under steam, and then only with light winds. Against head winds the small-powered engines were of no use by reason of the resistance of the heavy upper gear. In short, they could not make any better voyages than the first-class clippers, while they cost more both to build and to work.

Nevertheless, it was one of this very fleet of auxiliary steamers which was the first merchant vessel to enter the new treaty port of Hankow. This was the *Scotland*, of 1,100 tons, which under the command of Captain Dundas, loaded a general cargo at Shanghai for Hankow, in the early part of 1860, just after the Yangtze had been declared open. At Hankow she loaded tea for Europe, which, however, were transhipped into the ocean clippers at Shanghai. "About the same time as the *Scotland* a small American river-boat, and a Russian steamer also, made the run up to Hankow—but without cargo."

It was not until two or three years after the port was opened that ocean vessels were loaded at Hankow to proceed direct to Europe. One of the first was another of the fleet of auxiliary steamers, viz. the *Robert Louis*, of about 1,500 tons. She unloaded outward cargo at Shanghai, and then steamed up to Hankow for tea. As her engines were only of some 80 horse-power, her voyage up the Yangtze occupied ten days, the anchor having to be dropped every night. After lying about a fortnight at Hankow she left with over 10,000 chests of tea, besides cotton and sundry cargo, and ran down again in little over two days to Shanghai, from which port she sailed direct to London.

The first foreign vessel to enter the port of Hankow, however, was not a merchant ship, but the British frigate *Furber*, which, in 1858, Admiral Sherard Osborn ran up to the city, along with two gunboats, in order to prove the depth of water and the navigability of the river. It was the successful completion of this voyage which enabled Lord Elgin to insist in the new treaty on the opening of the Yangtze as far as Hankow—the Chinese having hitherto pretended that there was not water enough, or that the currents were too rapid for traffic by European vessels.

Fast-fay.
Examination of the article about Tea Clippers—No. 3 of this series—a typographical error occurs. The carrying capacity of *Sir Lancelot* was stated as 1,430 chests of tea. It should, of course, read 1,430 tons (measurement).

SINGULAR BUT TRUE.

It is singular, seeing how much depends on good health, that a little more pains is not taken to impress on the people a few simple rules for its preservation. Thus, bad drainage is the main cause of typhoid fever, which kills 20,000 people in England yearly. Small and low bedrooms engender consumption and loss of vitality unless well ventilated, not only in the day time, but at night. An ill ventilated bedroom is a frequent cause of sleeplessness. Children are especially sufferers from badly-ventilated bedrooms. That is the chief cause why children of the poor look so sickly. It may be said that people have a right to be filthy. So they have, unless they are an active annoyance and danger to their neighbours. For this reason there is greater logic in presenting a dirty than a drunken man. Where disease hordes its approach by such signs as indigestion, headache, neuralgia, tired aching limbs and other well-known symptoms, a course of Clements Tonic will quickly restore the normal health, as instanced in the case of His Honor Judge Miller, who writes—"Constance Winton, Gosnell-st., June 18, 92.—Last December while travelling from Muttaharra to Winton, I was suddenly seized with a violent attack of vomiting and diarrhoea. On my arrival at Winton, Mr. Campbell (of Corfield and Fitzmaurice) persuaded me to take Clements Tonic; one dose relieved me. I continued to take it for two days, at the expiration of which I was completely recovered, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects I experienced from taking it.—Granville George Miller, Judge of the Central District Court, Winton."

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets*, *Marasmus*, and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following—"I have tried Scott's Emulsion in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Granville Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Today's
Advertisements.

COMING SOON!

AT WEST POINT,
There is Room on this Mundane Sphere
for only
ONE GREAT SHOW,
ALL OTHERS FADE WITH THE SETTING
SUN, BUT WE APPEAR BRIGHTER
THAN EVER.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND
MENAGERIE.

An Overwhelming Organization that will live in the memory of man as long as
THE WORLD GOES ROUND.

The Management, ever alive to the wants of his Patrons, has for a return visit spared neither trouble nor expense in securing far greater attractions than have ever appeared in Hongkong, relying upon the merits of its superiority to achieve success.

DETHRONE ALL PRETENDERS,
AND
MAINTAIN HIS SUPREMACY.

CAPITAL AND BRAINS COMBINED
MUST WIN SUCCESS.

Among the many attractions to be presented will be—

THE FEELY FAMILY

SIX IN NUMBER.

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST ACROBATS,"
the largest salaried performers ever in the East,
who will make their
FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG.

THE MUSICAL GROTESQUE,
THE STEWART BROTHERS,
JOHNNIE & GEORGIE.

THE OLD FAVOURITES—

MDLLE. LE BLONDE.

THE PERILLER EQUESTRIENNE.

GILBARTO THE GREAT.

MR. GEO. HARMSTON.

THE EQUESTRIAN WONDER.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, CHEETAHS,
ELEPHANTS, BEARS, PANTHERS, &c.
"ANIMALS FEED DURING EACH
PERFORMANCE."

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.

A FAREWELL PROGRAMME

MORE GLORIOUS, POPULAR

AND

PERFECT THAN THE FIRST.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box of 6 Chairs \$12.00

Single Seat in Box 2.00

Dress Circle Chairs 1.50

Stalls (Carpeted Seats) 0.50

Gallery (For Chinese only) 0.30

Box plan on view at KELLY & WALSH'S, where
seats can be booked.

ROBERT LOVE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1892. [1189]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKION"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above

Ports, on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at Day-

light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1892. [1190]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will

be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria

Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at

Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to

7.30 o'clock.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged

the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisements are reminded that the Hongkong

Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of

any English Newspaper published in the Far

East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on

application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

FOR SALE.

THE GOOD S.S. "PEKIN" and S.S.

"KWONG-MO."

For Particulars apply to

SUI KEE CHAN,

53, Bonham Street, West.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1892. [1191]

Intimations.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Telegraphic address,
"EXCELSIOR" Hongkong. 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. TELEPHONE
No. 35.
A. B. C. Code.

TARIFF FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1892, UNTIL APRIL 30TH, 1893, SUBJECT TO
ACCOMMODATION BEING AVAILABLE.

Board and Lodging by the Day, one person	3.00
Board and Lodging by the Day for Married Couples occupying one room	4.50
Board and Lodging by the Month, one person	60.00
Board and Lodging by the Month for Married Couples occupying one room	100.00

(CHILDREN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

Sitting-room by the Day	2.50	Dinner	1.00
Sitting-room by the Month	30.00	European Servants by the Day	1.50
Extra Bed-room by the Day	3.00	European Servants by the Month	20.00
Extra Bed-room by the Month	20.00	(Bedroom extra)	20.00
Bed and Breakfast	2.50	Chinese Servants by the Day	0.15
Breakfast	0.75		

TRAMWAY TICKETS will be supplied to Residents and Visitors at the Hotel at reduced rates.—For further Particulars apply at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to R. ISHERWOOD, Manager, Mount Austin Hotel, Hongkong, 15th October, 1892. [1018]

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KREMLIN"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

[108]



THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Office.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and social festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.

RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR,
Manager.

[166]

FOR WINTER WEAR.

HAND-SEWN, PORPOISE-HIDE, CALF and PATENT LEATHER WALKING and

DRESS BOOTS and SHOES.

HAND-KNIT WORSTED and CASHMERE SOCKS IN DARK STEEL,

NAVY BLUE and BLACK.

SHOOTING and CYCLING STOCKINGS.

SPARKENHOE HYGENIC UNDERCLOTHING.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1892. [42]



Follet's Syrup is sold in nearly all the pharmacies of all countries, and is prepared by the Firm of L. Freres, 79, rue Jacob, Paris; who obtained the highest recompense, gold medals, at the International Exhibitions of London, Amsterdam, Paris, etc.

Agents in Hongkong—

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LTD.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

ORIZA-POWDER

Rice Flower

MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS and PERFUME

L. LEGRAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Hongkong, 14th November, 1892. [1192]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. A. G. GORDON will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1892,

at 3 o'clock, at the Premises,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Comprising—

All those PIECES or PARCELS of

GROUND situate at Victoria in the Colony

of Hongkong, and being Section B and the

remaining portion of INLAND LOT No. 724

as the same Premises are now held for the

residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th

June, 1861, granted therein subject to the pay-